I got 3,243,756,981 hits! How come I picked the wrong term?

Assessing your sources in terminology research.

22nd Annual NETA Conference
April 28, 2018
UMass Boston
Heidi Cazes
Objective:

• To provide a system for assessing the sources used in researching terminology
Content:

- Understand what is a term
- Understand what type of documents are useful in finding terminology
- Understand what to look for in the documents used for finding terminology
We will NOT:

Learn about search engines, where to look or how to look in the internet
“The tension in the room was palpable. Her anxiety grew as she looked towards the door with apprehension. One could also sense his nervousness gnawing at him, and he could not control his agitation. Their concern and worry waiting to learn what was going to happen was unbearable.”
La tensión en la sala era patente. Cada vez que ella miraba preocupada hacia la puerta, su angustia aumentaba. Tampoco era posible evitar notar que a él se lo comían los nervios al no poder controlar su inquietud. La preocupación de ambos en su espera por saber lo que sucedería era insosportable.
Anxiety in greater or lesser degree is found in agitated depression and obsessional states particularly, and also in such states as organic dementia, hysteria and schizophrenia, but it must be clearly emphasized that the scale is not intended to cope with these conditions [...] A series of symptoms were assembled [...] They are: anxious mood (a continued state of apprehension), tension (including irritability), fears, insomnia, cognitive changes [...]
Specialized Text

- Contains a certain number of functional words and units taken from general language
- Contains terms specific to the subject they deal with, which have a precise and specific meaning within the particular subject field of the text
Remember:

a) Specialized language is what specialists use to communicate among themselves
b) Specialists are not translators: they use terminology in their own language
c) Do not confuse the terminology unit with translation units
d) When dealing with terms, you are NOT translating
A term is a lexical unit—which may be composed of one or more words—that communicates specialized knowledge. And this unit refers to a specific concept.
Anxiety in greater or lesser degree is found in agitated depression and obsessional states particularly, and also in such states as organic dementia, hysteria and schizophrenia, but it must be clearly emphasized that the scale is not intended to cope with these conditions [...] A series of symptoms were assembled [...] They are: anxious mood (a continued state of apprehension), tension (including irritability), fears, insomnia, cognitive changes [...]
Terminological Units (Candidates)

Anxiety in greater or lesser degree is found in agitated depression and obsessive states particularly, and also in such states as organic dementia, hysteria and schizophrenia, but it must be clearly emphasized that the scale is not intendended to cope with these conditions [...] A series of symptoms were assembled [...] They are: anxious mood (a continued state of apprehension), tension (including irritability), fears, insomnia, cognitive changes [...]


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DICTIONARIES

Collins
Spanish
Dictionary

Complete and Unabridged 7th Edition 2009

William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1971, 1988

www.collinslanguage.com

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Dictionaries or Glossaries

➢ Monolingual

➢ Bilingual or Multilingual
anxiety

**noun**
\[\text{anxi}^*\text{i-}^*\text{e}^*\text{ty} \quad \text{æ}^*\text{nxi}-^*\text{ə}^*-^*\text{ti}\]

**plural** anxi*eti*e**ies**

1. **a** *(1)*: apprehensive uneasiness or nervousness usually over an impending or anticipated ill: a state of being [anxious](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/american/anxious) • More Buddhist uprisings in South Vietnam in the spring of 1966 intensified my anxiety. — Robert S. McNamara • I felt my anxiety rise as we pressed deeper underground. — Jon Krakauer *(2)*

   **medical**: an abnormal and overwhelming sense of apprehension and fear often marked by physical signs (such as tension, sweating, and increased pulse rate), by doubt concerning the reality and nature of the threat, and by self-doubt about one's capacity to cope with it.

   **b**: mentally distressing concern or interest • Yet the pace of a child's progress can also be a source of anxiety for mothers and fathers. — Susan Ochshorn

   **c**: a strong desire sometimes mixed with doubt, fear, or uneasiness • ... his anxiety to succeed and his continued nervousness over the possible bankruptcy of his shoe company caused her to lecture him about relaxing and caring for his health. — William Drake • ... present a gamble that consumers, in their anxiety to make an affordable deal, do not always appreciate. — Stephen Koepp

2. **a cause of anxiety** • ... citizens stressed by gnawing economic and social anxieties. — Michael Portschuk

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**Merriam Webster**

**Monolingual general language dictionary**

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**English 🦈 Español**

**anxiety** [ænˈzaɪəti]  

1. (= concern) preocupación **f**; inquietud **f**
   - *he expressed his anxieties about the future* expresó su preocupación or inquietud por el futuro
   - *we've had a lot of anxiety over the children's health* hemos estado muy preocupados por la salud de los niños
   - *it is a great anxiety to me* me preocupa mucho

2. (= keenness) ansia **f**; afán **m**
   - *anxiety to do sth* ansia or afán de hacer algo
   - *in his anxiety to leave, he forgot his case* estaba tan ansioso por irse que olvidó su maleta

3. *(Med, Psych)* ansiedad **f**; angustia **f**

**CPD**

- **anxiety attack** ataque **m** de ansiedad
- **anxiety neurosis** neurosis **f** inv of ansiedad
Specialized Dictionaries
Monolingual

antime tropia. A condition in which the two eyes have a marked difference in refractive power.

antiseptic. Reducing or abolishing painful stimuli; usually used of drugs.

antidote. See STANDING WAVE.

antonym. A statement or statement that contains a logical contradiction, e.g. ‘All swans are white; all swans are not white’.

antiphobia. A morbid fear of floods.

antisocial personality disorder. (DSM-III) Extreme antisocial behaviour (e.g. frequent cheating, lying, or stealing) that began before the age of 15 has continued with little break into adulthood, and is manifested in at least four areas of life. It is marked by a disregard of sanctions or punishment. Until recently it was called, more correctly, psychopathy or socio pathology.

antonym. A word that has a meaning opposite to that of another word, e.g. ‘good’ and ‘bad’.

anaplastic endings. An alternative spelling of ANAPLASTIC ENDINGS.

anxiety. A feeling of fear or dread; when severe it is accompanied by symptoms like sweating, shaking, and rapid heartbeat caused by arousal of the sympathetic system. There is a tendency among psychiatrists and psychologists to use this term when there is no obvious external cause for fear, and to use the word ‘fear’ when there is (compare FEAR; FLOATING ANXIETY). Learning theorists, on the other hand, use the term to mean a drive that can be aroused by punishment, and can be classically conditioned to the stimuli preceding punishment. Diminution of the anxiety drive can reinforce the in-

apotropaic. Inability to cope.

apotrophobia. A morbid fear of infinity, usually of infinite time.

apoplectic reinforcement schedule. Any reinforcement schedule other than continuous reinforcement.

aperture colour. A synonym for FILM APERTURE.

MACMILLAN DICTIONARY OF PSYCHOLOGY

STUART SUTHERLAND

Preface

Who wants another dictionary of psychology? After all, several have been published in the last few years. The answer is that most of them despite their titles have been synonymous with their well-known predecessors. This is not the case. In this dictionary, none have had the aim of the present dictionary. Nowadays, almost every book on psychology contains a vast number of technical terms many of which are from other disciplines, including physics, mathematics, computing science, artificial intelligence, logic, philosophy, linguistics, psychology, sociology, neuroanatomy, neuropsychology, neurochemistry, anthropology, and sociology. The aim of the present dictionary is to define an ever-expanding number of concepts in such a way as to be of use to psychologists, to other professionals, and to the layman. It is hoped that the title is awkward this volume would have been called ‘A Dictionary for Psychologists’.

Although the dictionary contains no extended entries, I have tried to give enough material on each term to allow the reader to grasp both its meaning and its significance. Examples are provided where appropriate. In fact, the dictionary has the main purpose of being a dictionary. The aim is to equip you to use the terms accurately. The definitions are intended to be as concise as possible. You will find the definitions of some of the more controversial terms or to contain from time to time those who preferred them and those who have propagated them. I hope that anyone who believes in the multitudinous excesses of behaviorism, cognitive science, psychobiology, psychopharmacology, and other disciplines will forgive the occasional streak of invective. Psychology is too important a subject to take seriously.

It is well known that the medical profession has long tried to disguise their ignorance of English by concocting new words mostly based on Latin and Greek roots. Excessive pieties are known as ‘brontophobia’, while inability to have articles becomes ‘primary organic disorganization’. American psychiatrists have recently discovered a new syndrome for which the technical term is ‘post-stress disphoria’. True to the medical tradition, psychiatrists tend to exaggerate vocabulary of their own, and all of which can be included under a catch-all term. In fact, it is clear that no one has yet succeeded in specifying a new syndrome which has failed to appear in the next few terms. Social psychologists have for the most part had the same to say English words without discussing their meanings. For this reason there are fewer technical terms from social psychology than from most other aspects of the subject. It is to their credit that there is no need for articles on ‘emotional’ or ‘rational’. So when I say ‘I have sometimes had to use it in order to avoid confusion and geranium phrases’, I am usually referring to the sufficiency to the synonyms ‘usually of another use. Perhaps unwittingly, in current English these are the most common terms (see entry under macabre): this usage has historical origins and has no bearing on contemporary attitudes more than those of the author’s use of ‘the’ to refer to her or his ship.

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This is a provisional. The total pages displayed will be limited.

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Specialized Dictionaries
Monolingual

anxiety A pervasive and unpleasant feeling of tension, dread, apprehension, and impending disaster. Whereas fear is a response to a clear and present danger, anxiety often is a response to an undefined or unknown threat which may stem from internal conflicts, feelings of insecurity, or forbidden impulses. In both, fear and anxiety, the body mobilizes itself to meet the threat, and muscles become tense, breathing is faster, and the heart beats more rapidly. Types of anxiety include: ACUTE, ANNIHILATION, BASIC, CASTRATION, CASTRATIONTHREAT, CATASTROPHIC, CHRONIC, DEATH, DEPRESSIVE, DISCOMFORT, DISEASE, EGO, ELEMENTARY, EMPTY NEST, EROTIC, EROTIZED, EXAMINATION, EXISTENTIAL, FAINTING, FREE-FLOATING, HETEROSEXUAL, ID, INSTINCTUAL, MANIFEST, MORAL, MULTIDIMENSIONAL, NEUROTIC, OBJECTIVE, ORAL, ORGANIC, PAN-, PANIC, PERFORMANCE, PHOBIC, PRIMAL, PRIMARY, REAL, REALITY, SEPARATION, SIGNAL, SOCIAL, STATE, STRANGER, SUPEREGO, TRAIT, TRAUMATIC, TRUE, URETHRAL, VIRGINAL. See ANXIETY VS NEUROSIS.

anxiety attack A sudden eruption of acute anxiety, which starts

- Ray Corsini. *A Dictionary of Psychology*

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Specialized Dictionaries

Bilingual

Preface and Notes on the Use of This Dictionary

This Dictionary provides over 100,000 entries covering all areas of psychology and psychiatry, plus relevant terms in related spheres of expertise. It is the Dictionary that psychologists, psychiatrists, others in mental-health professions, educators, students, translators, and in general those working in both languages in psychology and psychiatry and associated fields have been trusting since the First Edition was published in 1995. In order to prepare this new edition, the entire earlier edition was comprehensively revised and updated, plus over 50,000 new terms were added.

Because of its straightforward and naturally intuitive format, there are no special rules or indications for using this Dictionary. Users simply look up any desired word or phrase, get the equivalent, and return to whatever was being worked on. The general presentation of the Dictionary is elegant, easy on the eyes, and facilitates finding the desired terms and equivalents with the least time and effort.

The Internet was used extensively throughout the preparation of this Dictionary, and if multiple people in serious endeavours used a given term in the areas covered by this Dictionary, it is quite likely to be included here. Even so, if a user feels that there are terms that should be added to a future edition of this book, or wishes to otherwise comment on this Dictionary, an email may be sent to the author at: diccionarios@gmail.com. Any such emails will be appreciated.

Abbreviations utilised:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adj</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>(m-pl) plural masculine noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv</td>
<td>adverb</td>
<td>(m) masculine noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conj</td>
<td>conjunction</td>
<td>(f) feminine noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>(m-pl) plural common gender noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prep</td>
<td>preposition</td>
<td>(f) feminine noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>masculine noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>irregular verb</td>
<td>(m-f-pl) plural common gender noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Specialized Dictionaries

Bilingual

James E. Titus has been in the Electrical field for over 30 years as a licensed electrical contractor and an Electrical Trades Instructor in both college and secondary education. He has helped to write many of the Electrical Apprenticeship programs and journeyman electrical programs. Mr. Titus taught both English-speaking and Spanish-speaking students and brings a broad knowledge of the electrical field to the table. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Education from Southwest Missouri State University and a Master of Science degree from Central Missouri State University. He has served on the NEC National Curriculum Committee. He co-authored the Illustrated Dictionary for Electrical Workers (2002).

James E. Titus II, is the owner of Accelo International Inc., a technical consultant firm in Kansas City, Missouri. He has his undergraduate degree in Modern Foreign Languages from Graceland University. He earned an MBA in International Business (with honors) from Park University. He is a member of the American Society of Advanced Project Management (ASAPM). With over 20 years experience in manufacturing and mechanical industries, including electrical and electronic, Jim has worked with companies such as BHA Group, a division of GE Energy, for their Latin American division. He continues to work and travel globally as a multilingual technical consultant.

Valerie Gámez is an Academic Advisor for the College of Science, Mathematics and Technology at the University of Texas at Brownsville and Texas Southmost College. She has assisted the Industrial Technology Department at UT/BSTC in developing curricula for Building Technology programs in carpentry, plumbing and electrical studies. Ms. Gámez graduated summa cum laude with a Master of Arts in Interdisciplinary Studies in Sociology and Educational Psychology. Ms. Gámez studied Electricity and Electronics at Central Missouri State University. Prior to moving to Texas to further her education, she supervised the electrical and mechanical installation of many commercial projects for an electrical and mechanical contractor in Missouri. She has lived and studied on the Texas/Mexico border for 25 years.
ansiedad (anxiety) s. emoción que se caracteriza por la aprensión y síntomas somáticos de tensión en que un individuo anticipa un peligro, catástrofe o desgracia inminente. El cuerpo a menudo se moviliza para enfrentar la amenaza percibida: los músculos se tensan, la respiración se acelera y el corazón late con mayor rapidez. La ansiedad puede distinguirse del TEMOR a nivel tanto conceptual como fisiológico, aunque ambos términos se usan a menudo como sinónimos. La primera se considera una respuesta desproporcionada a una amenaza vaga y no identificada, mientras que el segundo es una respuesta apropiada a una amenaza específica y claramente identificable. —ansioso adj.
Term Banks

TERMIUM Plus®, one of the largest terminology and linguistic data banks in the world, gives you access to millions of terms in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. You can find terms, abbreviations, definitions and usage examples in a wide range of specialized fields. The data bank is an essential tool for understanding an acronym, checking an official title, finding an equivalent in another language, and much more.

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Monolingual Specialized Dictionaries and Encyclopedias


ANIMAL, MAGNETISM, THEORY OF. See HYPONOSIS/HYPNOTISM, THEORIES OF.

ANSCHACHER EFFECT. See PERCEPTION (I. GENERAL), THEORIES OF.

ANXIETY, THEORIES OF. Anxiety is a subjective emotional state that is characterized by pervasive feelings such as dread and apprehension and is often accompanied by physical symptoms such as tremors, muscle tension, chest pain, palpitations, dizziness, headache, and gastrointestinal distress (Thornton-Gray, 1994). Anxiety may or may not be associated with fearful or stressful stimuli; it is an emotional attitude or sentiment concerning the future, characterized by an unpleasant alteration or mingling of dread and hope. Anxiety neurosis is a functional disorder of the nervous system for which no actual lesion is found and whose most prominent symptoms is a marked degree of morbid and objectively unfounded dread (Warren, 1934). Anxiety is often distinguished from fear in that an anxiety state is often objectless, whereas fear assumes a specific feared object, person, or event; and anxiety disorder is a cover term for a variety of maladaptive syndromes that have severe anxiety as the dominant disturbance (Reber, 1995). Theories of anxiety may be classified generally as psychoanalytic/psychodynamic theories or as learning/behavioral theories (Kutash, 1994). The concept of anxiety neurosis was first formulated in a psychoanalytic context in 1895 by Sigmund Freud, who thought it to be a result of the discharge of repressed libidino (accumulated somatic sexual tension). Freud theorized that when libidinal excitement produced threatening sexual wishes, fantasies, or experiences, such mental constructions were repressed, and the blocked libidinal energy subsequently developed into anxiety or somatic symptoms. Freud later reformulated his notion of anxiety to relate it to the conflict between the ego (reality principle) and the id (pleasure principle). The emotion that was experienced during the transaction between ego and id was called anxiety (Freud, 1923, 1936, 1944). Freud’s development of his anxiety theory included a chronological sequence of early sources of anxiety that emphasized absence of mother, punishment leading to fear of losing parental love, castration fear during the oedipal stage, and disapproval by the superego (conscience). In such instances of anxiety, a child may come to fear her or his own instinctual wishes, and the means by which the ego opposes the id’s wishes are revealed by the various defense systems that are set into action by the anxiety. The defense systems/mechanisms include identification, denial, intellectualization, projection, and repression, among others. Other psychoanalytic/psychodynamic theories of anxiety are those of Melanie Klein (1932, 1952), Rollo May (1955), Harry Stack Sullivan (1953), and J. Kutash (1980). Klein’s psychoanalytic theories of anxiety are those of Melanie Klein (1932, 1952), Rollo May (1955), Harry Stack Sullivan (1953), and J. Kutash (1980).

REFERENCES
Terminological Sources

- General Language Dictionaries
- Specialized Dictionaries and Glossaries
- Specialized Visual Dictionaries
- Encyclopedias
- Vocabularies, Thesaurus, Lists
- Term banks

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Non-Terminological Sources
Specialized Documents

- Specialized texts
- Specialized presentations
- Textbooks
- Catalogs, brochures
- Articles in journals
- Websites

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Textbooks

Princípios de Bioquímica de Lehninger

Principles of Biochemistry

Principios de Bioquímica

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A few comments on internet searches...
Always check your internet results!!!!
Ansiedad, angustia y estrés: tres conceptos a diferenciar

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3Licenciado en Psicología por la Universidad de Granada y máster en Psicología Clínica y de la Salud por la Asociación Española de Psicología Conductual. En la actualidad está realizando estudios de doctorado en el Programa Psicología Clínica y de la Salud de la Universidad de Granada

RESUMEN
El objetivo de este trabajo es hacer una revisión de los conceptos de ansiedad, angustia y estrés, a fin de delimitar el sofocamiento entre los mismos (especialmente entre ansiedad y angustia, por una parte, y ansiedad y estrés, por otra); también, se pretende identificar aspectos que hacen posible la diferenciación de estos conceptos. Para alcanzar este objetivo, ofrecemos una introducción general sobre la confusión conceptual que se ha producido en torno a dichos términos, aportando evidencias empíricas y reflejando la situación actual. A continuación, seguimos una estructura similar para los tres conceptos: (1) una introducción, (2) un recorrido histórico sobre cada uno de ellos (recogiendo definiciones de distintas fuentes) y, (3) un apartado dedicado a los distintos marcos teóricos que se plantean en torno a estos, tomando las aportaciones de diferentes disciplinas, como la Psicología (incluyendo aproximaciones como la conductual, la cognitivo-conductual, la psicodinámica), la Filosofía, la Física, entre otras. Por último, desarrollamos algunas conclusiones y proponemos directrices para la investigación ulterior en el tema.

Palabras clave: ansiedad, angustia, estrés, evolución histórica, aproximaciones teóricas

ABSTRACT
The purpose of this paper is to review the concepts of anxiety, angst and stress, and to define the linkages between them (especially between anxiety-angst, on one hand, anxiety-stress, for other); also, it is sought to identify several key elements that allow to differ among these concepts. In order to carry out this purpose, we offer a general introduction to conceptual confusion has taken place around these terms, contributing empirical evidences by themselves, and reflecting the current approach. Next, we follow a similar structure for the three concepts: (1) an introduction, (2) a historical review on each one of them (picking up definitions from many sources), and (3) a section dedicated to the different conceptual frameworks, serving us as the contributions of different disciplines as Psychology (including theoretical approaches as behavioral, cognitive-behavioral, psychodinamic), Philosophy, Psychoanalysis, Physics, and many others. Finally, we develop some conclusions, and suggest future directions for building research.

Keywords: anxiety, angst, stress. Historical evolution, theoretical approaches
Going to the source to check the Source
Checking Sources

From a psychological perspective, fear, anxiety, and anger are three different things. But they are related and may be regarded as three different degrees of the same state: the one that people experience when their sympathetic nervous system impels them to act, but action is in fact impossible.

Fear is a strong, intense emotion experienced in the presence of a real, immediate threat. It originates in a system that detects dangers and produces responses that will increase the individual’s chances of surviving them. In other words, it triggers a sequence of defensive behaviours. In humans, fear can also arise at the mere thought of a potential danger. The main neural pathways in which this defensive reaction originates are well known, as are the circuits at the centre of this natural alarm system: those in the amygdala.

Anxiety is a vague, unpleasant emotion that reflects some apprehension, distress, and diffuse fears about one or more things in particular. Anxiety can be caused by various situations. Some examples: having so much information that you cannot process it all; not having enough information, so that you feel helpless; having trouble accepting certain events, such as the death of a loved one; and experiencing other kinds of unpredictable or uncontrollable events in your life.

Anxiety can also result from a specifically human and hence neurological process: imagining situations that


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Quality Check in Resources

➢ Language – is text a translation or originally written in that language?
➢ Author – credentials? Authority in subject?
➢ Date of publication
➢ Where was it published – for possible regional variation

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Quality Check in Resources

- **Intended Audience** – specialized or general?
- **Register of text** - level of formality or specialization
- **Publisher**
- **Quality of writing** – typos, mistakes, spelling, grammar, syntax?
Quality Check in Non-Terminological Resources

➢ Table of contents – structure and organization
➢ Bibliography – included? recent? quality?
➢ Index?
➢ Glossary?
➢ Importance of author – relevance of terminology used
Quality Check in Terminological Resources

➢ Includes explanation of methodology – preface, introduction, justification?
➢ Developed by experts in the subject – or with participation of experts
➢ Endorsed by an authority – institution, academia, author
➢ Information on terms – definition, context, examples, illustrations
➢ Language information on terms – grammar, usage

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Specific things to look for:

➢ Does not simply provide lists of words, without any context
➢ Includes alphabetic index for each language
➢ Provides information on its sources
➢ Includes marks or information for synonyms
➢ Easy to use
If you have a choice:

➢ Texts written originally in the language, and not a translation
➢ Encyclopedias or academic or professional texts, instead of ads or brochures
➢ Specialized journals rather than journals for general public

DO A RANDOM CHECK OF DIFFERENT TERMS
Principles to Remember

a) When dealing with terms, you are not translating

b) Do not confuse the terminology unit with translation units

c) Terms always are found within a context and a specialized field

d) All terminological information comes from a real source
Conclusions

a. You must be able to distinguish if you are dealing with a term or a word, in order to decide if you need to solve a terminological issue or a word in a translation unit.

b. A term refers to a concept, and you need to find the equivalent term that refers to the same concept in the target language.

c. Terms are always found within a context.

d. Terminology research must be done in specialized texts, going from terminological sources like dictionaries, glossaries, etc., to real texts written by and for specialists.

e. You must always check the reliability and quality of the sources you find.
Questions?

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